The Muscovite Policy of Advance in the East Since the Time of Peter.

A Fixed Plan for the Conquest of the Central Asian Tribes.

How the Fall of Khiva Was Accomplished and Why.

A BRITISH DIPLOMATIC COUNTERMINE.

Prince Gortschakoff.

Sr. Petensucno, May 26, 1875. The English people are subject to periodical reasonable fear that some harm is likely to come to their fadian possessions from the rapid advance of Russia. Nothing can persuade them that there is no danger. Having been once imposed which was invented by Napoleon as a better protext for his expedition against Russia, they have got it into their heads that Russia has a deter-East, and they will not be convinced of the contrary. Even were the will of Peter the Great gencentury and a half a fixed and decided plan of aggrandizement and conquest, with all the skill in formishing the Torcomans with arms. and sacrifice necessary to realize it. the history of Russian poucy, or the chara policy in Asia. After trying for centuries to get cause considerable annoyance to the govmeans of dealing with the nomad tribes on their ontiers. They had to guard against possible inusions, and there were at least two occasions has already begun. when the reconquest of Russia by Mongol bordes was perfectly possible and was stopped only by rinisous circumstances. THE MUSCOVITE POLICY IN THE EAST-AM IG

As soon as Peter the Great made Russia a European country, and when, especially under his successors, a varnish of Western civilization was everywhere spread over the land, no thought was taken of Asia. Foreigners who knew nothing of the manners of the nomads were brought into the Rossian service, and from that time until this not only has there been no fixed policy in Russia's dealings with Asia but the various attempts at plans, each having no connection with what preceded it, were almost uniformly bad. The occupation of Central Asia, which is a matter of the last twenty years since the Crimean war, has been entirely due to chance droumstances, one occurring after the other, most of them contrary and in direct disbedience to the orders of the home government. In fact, the on y movement sanctioned beforehand by the government of St. Petersburg was the one in 1864 for uniting the Siberian and Orenburg crontler lines, but this movement was carried by General Tehernaloff much turther than his orders permitted him, and the capture of Tashkent was at the time highly disagreeable to the government. The Russians, nowever, have said what the English have said in India, and what every pariod says in condict with barbarous neighbors, that the prestige of their country must always be maintained. An attack must always be repelled, and if a city or a country should once be occupied is can never be given up. VICTORIOUS GENERALS A DIFFICULTY TO A NATION.

NORED DUBING MANY YEARS.

Besides this it is very difficult for a governblood has been shed and a triumph gained it is difficult to refuse to reward the officers and soldiers who fought; and if they are to be rewarded is is hard to punish the general who commanded them. The ideas of the government of St. Petersburg have been very peaceful and opposed to aggression; indeed, many who know the country think that the home policy is too weak. The Russian officers in Asia have always been seized with what Mr. Grant Duff, in a speech in Parliament. ence happily called the St. Anne's fever, and have resorted to various expedients in order that the home government might not prevent them from carrying out their plans for winning a little glory. Military movements have once or twice been began with no necessity for them except that created by the Russians thumselves. The reports. for instance, desilned to show the necessity of an immediate advance upon Kuidjax, were not sens butil the expedition was already on its march, so that the next mail brought the report of the vic-

THE ENGLISH DREAD FOR INDIA- THE LINE OF THE

the difficulties of a Russian murch to India are such as to render it practically impossible, but etill, to allay English excitement, the Russians consented to the English proposal, in 1871-'2, for establishing the Oxus as a line of the respective influence of the two countries. It would seem therefore, that until Russia actually occupied an countries to the north of the Oxus there was no further cause of alarm, but the Khivan expedition was skillully used to excite alarm by some parties who had private ends to serve in keeping up an agitation about the designs of Russta in the East. The British Cabinet made in quiries and remonstrances, and Count Schouvaloff then made his promise that Khiva would not be occupied by Russia. It has frequently been stated nere, although I believe not in a thoroughly official way, that Count Schonvaloff in so promising

went beyond his instructions. circumstances impelled the occupation of a portion of the territory. It appears that General Kaufmann thought it linguly necessary that the delta of the Oxus should ing to Russia, and made a treaty by which this portion was ceded. Having at the same time some lears lest his action should not be approved, he forced the hand of the home government by having the treaty published in the Turktman Gazette before it and received the maction of the Emperor. His plan succeeded, for the treaty having been ouce made known the government did not feel like throwing it over. General Kaufmann got reprimanded, out explained it as a mistake of one of his subordinates. In any case the action was not in contravention of the anderstanding with England, because an the territory occupied by Russia was on the right bank the Oxus and within the specified limits of Russian influence. The subsequent disturbances smoog the Turcomans have given the English great ground to apprehend an strack on Mern. and for some unexplainable reason-propably because it looks so near on the map-they consider this wretched village of a few mind buts, situated in the middle of a desert, as the ker to Hera:,

and, therefore, the key to India. SCOUTS FROM THE CASPIAN. Every scouling party sent from the banks of the Cuspian, every trading caravan-more especially because Colonel Gluxhofsky, the owner of most of .se, was an efficer-every mud for: waten would or swenty men, was thought to be another step tert and true as much as they pleased, but two or | successor of Gortsonakoff none now seem to have s with that upon such where the an group a snance as Saron Jomina.

RUSSIA IN ASIA. | words "in case of alterior movements" were used, and what could ulterior movements be but a march on India? There is, perhaps, a little reason. for this alarm, for it is well known that the Emperer's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is the Viceroy of the Caucasus, is an ambittous man; that General Lamakin, who commands the Turcoman country, is also an ambitious man, and that General Kaufmann is also ambitious, although his ambition by this time might be thought satisfied.

BRITISH CAUTION-A COUNTERMINE. The English, therefore, began to countermine. They sent embassies to Kasagar, and by their advice Yokub Bek, the ruler of that country, de-clared himself the vassat of the Turkish Sultan and put his name on the coinage. In order to form the Kashgar army against Russia mintary instructors were sent up from India, and several thousand stand of arms were allowed to be sold to Kasngar. These arms gave rise to an amusing diplomatic incident. On one occasion the British Ambassador was pressing Prince Gortschakoff with some questions about the Turcomans and urging frankness as the best policy, bringing up as an example of Personal Views of the Czar and his own outspokenness, that when an inquiry had been made about arms being sent to Kachgar he had at once said that the government had not

"That is very true," replied Prince Gortschakoff, "but shortly after you made that statement The English people are subject to periodical and had gone on leave to England your Charge scarcs on the subject of Central Asia, with the under d'Affaires informed us that, although the English government had not sent any arms, yet they had allowed a cargo of arms to accompany the em-

This was a point which, on the previous occa-sion, the Ambassador pad judged it more discreet upon by the false testament of Peter the Great, | to be silent about, and it can be imagined that the argument of frankness was not pursued further

BRITISH AGENTS IN PERSIA. English agents were also sent to Persia. Two mined purpose of conquest in Asia and in the officers, in the summer of 1873, explored the whole Persian frontier from the Caspian to flerat, and a young officer, Captain Napier, a son of Lord Napier of Magdaia, spent the whole of last sumuine, to believe that Russian statesmen and the mer and autumn in journeys along the edge of the Russian people have been able to pursue for a Turcoman country. The movements of Napier caused some aiarm in St. Petersburg, and it was even believed here that he had been instrumental

When see absurdity of the Russian armed atis impossible to any one who knows tack on India was pointed out the English then processed to admit that they themselves refused to believe in its possibility, but said that what acter of Russian officials. The fact is they feared the most was not an invasion, but that before Peter the Great the Russians did have | Russian intrigue in India, which would cortainly riq of an Asiatic yoke they were acquainted with hinders the Russians now from intriguing in Asiatic character and a traditional policy was Afghanistan and india, and to those who know handed down from father to son as to the best ! the real weakness of Russia in Asia and the great discontent that now exists against the Russian rule, it would seem that it is a game which two can play at, and there is reason to believe that it

COUNT SCHOUVALOPP. who in spite of his antecedents as head of the secret police, an employment not particularly esteemed in England, has made himself very pleasant to English society, felt that he had put his foot in it by his statement on a previous mission about the occupation of Kuiva, and desired to have some official statement from his government which would quiet English opinion and, perhaps. bring about a full settlement of the whole diff. culty. On his recent visit to St. Petersburg he expressed his views to the Emperor in that sense and explained to him how necessary it was to calm the rears of the English public.

THE EMPEROR. who is sincerely desirous of keeping on the best of terms with England, and who, personally, has aiways been opposed to any advance in Asia, called a council, consisting of the Minister of War, General Kaufmann, a representative of the Grand Duke Michael; Count Schouwaloff, and the Director of the Asiatic Department. The mintary men stood out for the necessity of an intablishment of a strong fort some distance up the Attuck.

Count Schouvaloff, on the other hand, proposed that the line of Eassian influence should be drawn back from the Caspian to the present Russian its, leaving a still greater field for English infinence.

Mr. Stremoonkhof, the Director of the Asiatio Department, desired to maintain the statu quo. and stated the opinion of Prince Cornceakoff to be opposed to any further movement in any direc-

This opinion seemed entirely to meet the views ment to disavow victorious generals. Where of the Emperor, and he gave orders that a depeaceful intentions of Russia and his fixed purpose to refrain from any further aggrandizement. which despatch could be shown to the English Cabinet. After this the Eussians confidently hope

that the Central Asiatic difficulty will, for some time at least, be set at rest. WHAT MAY COME. At the same time a little difficulty in the Foreign Omce may have some effect on the inture conduct of Asiatic affairs. Some mouths ago Mr. Westmann, the adjunct Minister of Poreign Affairs, was struck with apoplexy at a court hall. He lay for some time insensible, and although now better, will never be able to resume work. Prince Gortschakoff at first offered the vacant post to Baron Jomini, the son or the well known biographer of Napoleon, but for some private reasons of his own this gentleman preferred to refuse it, on condition that his successor would be acceptable to him. Mr. Stremoonshof was then chosen. Prince Gortschakoff, however, found ex-

confirm this appointment even temporarily, The Emperor of Russia thinks himself a physiog nomist, and he had the opinion that Mr. Stromoonk. hof was an intriguer. Besides this, he of late views with a little suspicion the nominations of Prince Gortschakoff, especially when the person is a great favorite of his, as in this case, and it is reported that he even said to Prince G rischakoff. You know how you overpersuaded me to send Mr. Catacazy as Minister to America, and you know wast came of it. I think it better in this case to use my own judgment."

treme difficulty to persuading the Emperor to

MR. STREMOGNEROV was nevertheless temporarily put in the post, but when he presented himself to the Emperor he was plainly given to understand that it was only temporary, for the Emperor said to bim, "I trust you will serve the new Adjunct Minister that I shall appoint as well as you served Mr. West-

CHTSCHAEOPP'S ANXIETY IN THE POREIGN OFFICE. When Prince Gorrschauoff accompanied the Emperor on his visit to Germany, instead of leaving Mr. Stremoonkhof in charge of the Foreign Office, he placed there Baron Jomini. At the same time another high official, Mr. Hamburger, received the appointment of Secretary of State-s dignity which Mr. Stromo-nahol had always coveted. He thereupon immediately resigned, but Prince Gortschakoff was unwitting to loss the services of a man who is really so able and so conversant with the whole business of the Foreign Office, and personded him only to take a leave of absence for six months until his own return.

Mr. Strömookhef, kowever, insists that he will leave the service unless some nigher place is

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR MAY BETTER PROM-

It is thought by many that this incident will have some effect on Frince Goesschakoff's own earear, and the usual rumors are current as to his speedy retirement. It is certain that now, after the affair at Berlin and Prince Gorsschakoff's circular, that the German inducoce, which is strong at Court, will be used against him. The great German favorite is Count Schouvaloff, and when he was at the height of his power at St. Petersburg many important international affairs. were transacted by the German Ambassador directly with the Emperor through Schouvaloff without conferring with Gortschakoff. The induence of Count Schouvaloff, however, seems to be absolutely at an end in St. Petersburg, and of the a the sevence to India. The Russians reight pro- persons who have been commonly named as the

THE FUNERAL OF "DOESTICKS."

It was nearly one o'clock yesterday afternoon when a hearse rumbled over the stones in Twenty-ninth street and halted at the gate of the "Little Church Around the Corner." Six or eight coaches were already waiting along the curb, the drivers standing listlessly about in the shade of the trees. A group of gentlemen who had come singly, in pairs and in clusters, and who were inside the rading, took off their hats as the undertaker and his assistants carried a rosewood easket, blazing with suver ornamentation under the hot rays of the sun, into the church, the minister, in his cierical robes, preceding the procession. Previously there had gone by some flowers, and their deticious aroma lingered ghost like on the breeze. The corpse carried up the dim asse and praced before the altar was that of Mortimer Thomson, known all over the English reading world as "Doesticks," one of the earliest and most successful exponents of American humor. When a neighboring bell toiled the hour of one the interior of the picturesque edifice contained a fair representation of the press men of New York. Many of them had halted in their labors of the day and stolen the time to be present at the obsequies of one whom they had admired as an anian rand loved as a friend. There were strangers there—strangers to the deceased and to the literary element present, who had read a newspaper scrap about the funeral, and had come with kindry sympathy to see the last of one who had made them Lugh, and had decked tha rugged front of life with such bure bure and bossoms of inney. Five or six ladies illuminated the soit gloom of the church with the brilliancy of their tolets. The sun, streaming through the stained glass windows, fell with a crimson blessing athwart the casket and steeped the flowers piled upon the aliar steps in a blush of glory. There were not many notable men present, as there was no display, it seemed to be generally understood that the intimate friends of "Deesticks," in his processional walks, and the comrades of his hours of leisure, comprised the mournful constituency.

The floral display was superb. Artists and editors, comprising the said of Frank Lesiic, sent the case flowers, with a postage stamp of buds, bearing the lost Office, sent a mammoth envelope of flowers, with a postage stamp of buds, bearing the lasteription:—"M. Thouson, New York Press." humor. When a neighboring bell toiled the hour

Thomson, New York Frees, "The fuseral service was the regular one of the biga English Church, and was read by the Rev. Dr. floughton and his assistant. It was while the someon words of the service reverberated through the caurch that the extreme impressiveness of the occasion was attained. Outside the birds were singing upon the swaying bounds, the grass was bending to the breeze, and the sunlight was dancing upon the sward; inside, the man who had been the prince of comedy was the silent though chief actor in the greatest of all tragedies—the tragedy of death, the casket bore this inscription upon a silver plate:

MORTIMER THOMSON. Died June 25, 1875. Aged 44 years.

It was two o'clock when the modest cortege started down Brondway for the South ferry. Shortly after three o'clock Greenwood Cemetery was reached, and the dead hitteraturer was put to rest for all time in his own lot, by the side of those ne had loved and lost.

There was very httle ceremony at the grave—none, in inct, save the reading of the following touching lines by their author, Mr. Frankin J. Ottarson:—

A calm Juna Sabbath; heecy clouds
in bright battalions fill the sky;
Among the long departed crowds,
Beneath the singing pines I will,
And hear the rasp of pick and spade.
While, with strong arms and ready will,
The last house for my triend is made—
The house of real! Life's journey o'er
Before its mid-day reach was won;
Duty and pleasure call no more—
tiel toil and suffering are done.
Born to an enved fame, his path

Born to an envired fame, his path
With death and saurifice was crossed:
No wonder it at times he half.
The straight and narrow pathway lost;
For who, with eyes affood with tears,
And hands aweary closing tombs
That gather in the loves of vears,
Can hear unswerved his cruei dooms?
Here let him rest: he ours had fame.

Here let him rest; be ours his fame.
He ours the loss and his the gain,
And when we speak his honored name
be it without regret or pain.
Here let num rest; on either side
is one that loved Prim-gone before.
Each striving bow with zealous pride
To greet nim frat on yonder shore.
A nature cental as the sun.

To greet him first on yonder shore.
A nature genial as the sun;
A heart as tender as a dove's;
A soul to kindness quickly won,
That shanned sid hates and classed all loves;
A bright, quick fancy, full of mire.
That ighadened many a weary heart.
That lighted the dack spots of earth
And roubed all korrow of its smart.
Though live for him was sad and drear
and full of losses and despair.
All others he made happier.
And scattered gindness everywhere.

And scattered gladness everywhere.

Bere led him rest, with kind "Good night;"
The not for us to any farewell;
It may be ore the morning's light
We shall be summaned—who can tall?
Bappy it were it each could leave
nemembrances as tree from amin
As he for whom we will not greve,
Nor wish in life's hard foil again.

DISBECKER'S DISEASED DISTRICT.

THE HARLEM PLATS. Ronanga" so far as the finding of new oders is concerned. The more you sur them up the worse they smell. The Hauald was informed yesterday morning that a still more crying nuisance than the filling in of the sunken lots with garbage. although of lesser extent, was in existence somewhere in the vicinity of the foot of Ninety-sixth street, East River. A reporter was in consequence immediately despatched to discover and locate the nussance. The first place called at in quest of information was the police station in East Eighty-eighth street.

A NON-COMMITTAL SERGEANT. As the reporter entered the station house he nonced that Sergeaut Suddington had just gone into his room, and upon going to the door and accosting him the following conversation ensued:
"Sergeaut, I am a reporter of the Hamald, and
have been sent to you to ascertain if, on your
pouce blotter, you have any record of a scow
laden with night soft having been sunk at the foot
of Ninety-sixth or Ninety-seventh sirect some
three or four months ago?"
"I don't wish to have anything to say to you on
the subject. I suppose you know there is a rule
of the department forbidding us to give any information to strangers."
"No, sergeant, I was not aware of the existence
of any such full, nor was I sware that a police
tootter don't very well be classed among the accret archives of the city."
"Well," said the sergeant, "I don't blame you costing him the following conversation ensued :-

rothives' of the city."
Vell." said the sergeant, "I don't blame you sking, but I don't want to se mixed up in 'hingation;" you must go to higher autaor-The Captain not being in, the reporter con-duced that the highest authority he could appeal to was his own efforts, and consequently he went to the place where the sunken scow was supposed to be. At the foot of Nibety-fifth street he lound a scow almost filled with night son, the smell from which was revoluted beyond description. Accost-ing a stallwart fellow on the deck, who was vigor-ously using a pail and scrubbing broom, the re-porter asked.

"How long has this scow been nere?"
"Well, about eight days."
"Only eight days, are you sure it's not longer than that?" Yes, it's only eight days; I guess I ought to

How long do the authorities allow one of these

"How long do the authorities allow one of these scows to remain in this condition at a dock?"
"Until she gets full,"
"Jee you know anything about a scow having been sunk about three or lour months ago?"
"No, I don't know nothin' about no scow bein sunk; there aim so such thing, neither."
The reporter was about to leave, but, thinking he heard some derisive smickering going on, as though the capital of the stook was bossing of having fooled the "young feller." he continued us investigation, and, at the lower end of the pier, on the south side of Ninety-lith street, discovered a canal boat embedded in the mind, the hardness down and completely filled with a foul mass. The captain, who was watching the reporter all the time, came forward when he saw that the reporter had found what he was in quest of, and endeavored that one discovered orders to have it towed away immediately."

dintery."
"But," said the reporter, "you know perfectly well that you could not tow this tub away, she's all stove in." On, yes, we can: wo're going to have a derrick

all stove in."

"On, yes, we can: wo're going to have a derrick here and raise are up; besides, you see this 'ere stoop—we're going to lighten the canna boat by taking a sloop load of the stuff out of her; then she'll dout, you bet."

The captain inviner stated that everything was districted by them as soon as received.
"Carboite acts," was the next question.
"Carboite acts," was the reply.
"Do you use any lime."
"No; we don't have any lime."
The reporter then asked to see the carboile acid, when it transpired that the districting was done, it at all, before the night soil is dumped on the scows, so, for the third time, the captain was caught. It appears, however, from information received later that the man had received orders, if possible, to bait out the sunken canal boats either last night or to-night, wheat the mass becomes starred up the stench will be utterly unendurable. It supears, too, that the fact of this pestilence-breeding craft having been sunk at the pestilence-breeding craft having been sunk as the foot of the nier was known only to a new persons, whose interests evidentic operates toward keep-tas was income security to a constant the fact.

TREATY REVISION IN JAPAN.

The Questions of Compulsory Tariffs and Consular Jurisdiction. Views of the Mikado's Covernment and the Foreign Diplomats. An Imperial Commission Extraordinary-

> Vital Questions for the Asiatic People and the Outside Populations.

Plans of the Tokio Ministry

TOKIO, May 23, 1875. It is commonly understood, in diplomatic circles, that the principal cause of M. Berthemy's recent departure from Japan was his conviction that the important question of treaty revision. in which he felt chiefly interested, had been in-definitely deferred by the Japanese government. If this be really the case there is reason to believe that the action of the French Minister was somewhat premature, notwithstanding the fact that his opinion is still shared by most of his colleagues. At no previous time have the preparations for revision, on the Japanese side, been so active as at present. But for the grave considerations of internal policy that have absorbed the attention of the government for the past four months the subject would have been already brought up for discussion. It is possible that the organization of the new departments just created and the reconatruction of the bigher branches of the administration may still further delay the introduction of this topic, but the purpose now is to give it speedy attention, and to announce the readiness of Japan to declare her own views, and to listen to those of the representatives of the various countries concerned. A DIPLOMATIC RETROSPECT.

Many years have passed since the time origi-

nails named for this formal revision. When the

first treaties were signed, in 1858, it was stipulated that either party might ask for alterations and amendments at the expiration of ten years. But the year 1868 found Japan in the midst of a revolution, and the new government of the Mikado declared themselves unwilling, at the outset of their official career, to grasp so serious a question. Since that date there has been sufficient reason for repeated The state of the s postponements. It has been the fashion to throw all the responsibility of the successive delays upon Japan and to accuse her of interposing needless obstacles to the accomplishment of the work. It

period. The tariff was, in fact, drawn up by him and was affixed to the treaty for mutual con, venience. It was never supposed that either party to the contract was to be bound by it beyond a certain specified time. Mr. Harris, indeed, did not fail to assure the Japanese that he expected them to take control of this matter after the expiration of ten years at the furthest. His own words, written as recently as Marca, 1875, exhibit his views upon this point in the clearest possible light:-

The tariff appended to the Trenty of Jedde 1826 was make entirely by me. Not one of its provisions was the subjected discussion, nor were any amendments to it offered by the standard proceeding arose from the necessities growing out of the incorance of the daganese of a tariff of duries on imports and or. Un manner in which customs should be conlected. They frankly avowed their want of knowledge in the master and placed themselves in my lands. Faviring, as they said, on my doing them justice. Sy others was, of course, to have some saiding regulators for trade, before the ports were opened, seeing clearly that very serious complications might arise miles the duties on imports were settled before into trade boson, in fixing the rates of duties of sured, on the other hand, to give such a revenition as would substantially show the Japanese the benefits of forcism trace, and on the other hand to avoid make excessive tax, and appears the party of the contract of the production of the one hand to give such a revenition as would substantially show the Japanese the benefits of forcism trace, and on the other hand to avoid make excessive tax, and appears was a functional part of a man by life, it was a round for rectaining the case to they found have quined and on the other than the residence in trading mily to deal with the material part of a man's life, it was an of my in the tite of a ustion. I consented the town the other hands of a man's life, it was a so of might to interface in matters whom purely believes the other hands of the

with under lavorable conditions of productive developmens.

What most are done.

It is, nowever, obvious that, in order to accompil-h any results in this direction, she must be untrammelied by restrictions upon ner tariff. If the government had it not in their power to prevent the new industries from being overwhelmed at any moment by a crushing Western competition, the experiment would die out before it could get fairly into operation. And it is to prevent them is a legitimately as the right of crawing breath belongs to any living being—that the foreign should see a significant of them are, as individuals, opposed to this industries in-vasion of an underent national privilege. The envay of the United States is conspicuously against it, but his action is paralyzed and his voice stilled by the anomalous rule of "dialomatic co-operation," which was supposed to be essential to western pointy in Japan in the early day, and which Mr. Fish has recently distinguished himself by reviving with a great blare and four ish. As a natter of fruth, the system of "cooperation" was always an illusion, and its perpetuation has co-come thoroughly mischievous. It is especially injurious to the position of the United States, there never was a time when the interests of America were asin to those of England, and now they are widely assunder. There is no identity of purpose in the Eastern movements of the two countries, but the influence of America were asin to those of England by the thoughtless decree of a Secretary of State, who has probably never given a moment's solid consideration to the question, and the Muister of the Republic is compelled to join hands with the superintendent of British Trade in the ignoble work of lettering the independence of a friendly mation. Nobody disputes the activity and energy of the British representative in Japan, and his courage in asserting and maintaining the pretensions of his concessor of the interest of the compels of the foreits in this efforts to enforce him to the countries, then any beco

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of the British representative in Japan and ais courage in asserting and maintaining the pretensions of all that may occobe an envoyar Regiand—not to speak of a tolefably general suspicton that he sometimes dates do more. As me the tolegably general suspicton that he sometimes dates do more. As me is thoroughly in carnes in his efforts to enforce his resolves, and as the United States Minitate—who alone occupies a position that might enable him to check their ambificious grasp—is poweries him to check their ambificious grasp—is poweries to combac him, he naturally carnes all before him in the counsels of the diplomatic corps. Some of mis colleagues are, indeed, alied with him of the colleagues are, indeed, alied with him of the example of his necessart bustle. There is no secrecy about his determination. He means that he Japanese shall be concred into a new and indefinite contract, binding anem to admit foreign goods at any. Faling in this her time virtually goods at the principal English organ in Japan pelish processing the properties and experiences that shall be bound by them to allow the properties of the principal English organ in Japan pelisy procediment this sort of intentions. All the ministers "to-operated" more or less corribally, and it is a foreordative discontinuous and most unanimous against all her maximots, converses when are sure the transactions, but his alternion will naturally be needed in the advice. The principal English organ in Japan pelisy procediment to the process of the loreign representatives loud and aimost unanimous against all her maximots, converses the process of the loreign representatives loud and aimost unanimous against all her maximots on the process of the loreign representatives loud and aimost unanimous against all her maximots on the process of the loreign representatives loud and aimost unanimous against all her maximots of the process of the process of the loreign representatives loud and the process of the p